



Julius Streicher

(1885-1946)

Who was Julius Streicher?

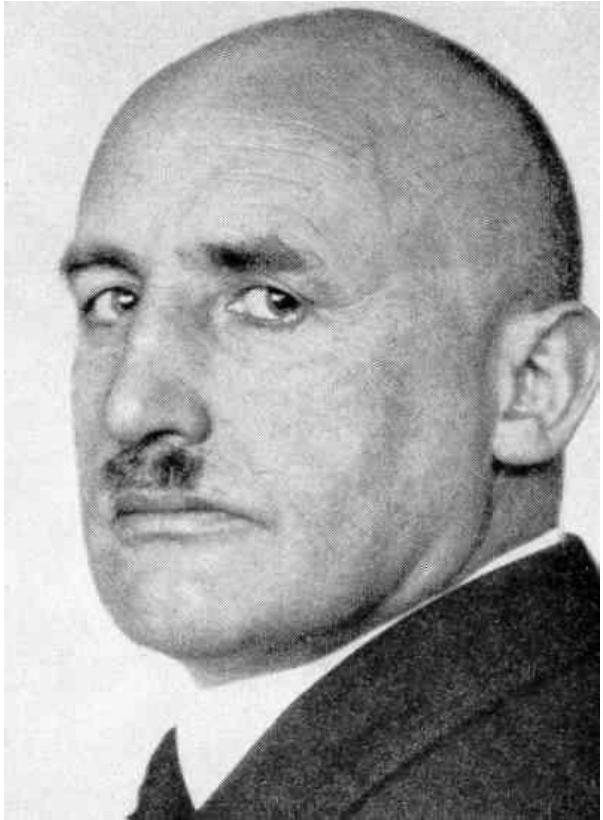
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Julius Streicher was born on February 12, 1885, in Fleinhausen, Germany, Julius Streicher was the ninth child of a Roman Catholic school teacher .. He worshiped his mother, who he later called, "the fortress of my childhood." At the age of 13, he entered a training institute to become a teacher. After a five- year course, Streicher began teaching elementary school children in January, 1904. By 1912, he joined the Democratic Party and addressed their meetings in Nuremberg. He was a gifted orator and quickly became very popular, receiving warm applause wherever he spoke. In 1913, Streicher married Kunigunde Roth. Lothar, their first son, was born in 1915. He would later write for Der Sturmer. A second son, Elmar followed in 1918.



World War One broke out in 1914 and Streicher enlisted in the infantry. He saw heavy front- line fighting in France. Streicher sought out dangerous missions and carried a crucial message though heavy enemy fire which prevented an encirclement. For this, he became the first man in his company to win the Iron Cross. He then was selected as a member of the elite Mountain Machine Gun Detachment and was later accepted as an officer candidate. As a First Lieutenant, he fought bravely on the Romanian and Italian fronts. At the time of the Armistice in November, 1918, Streicher was back serving again on the French front, winning the coveted Iron Cross First Class. After the war Streicher returned to his old teaching position.

After his return to teaching , Streicher was given his first copy of the Protocols of The Learned Elders of Zion. Streicher began speaking on these new revelations .In 1919 Streicher helped to establish the Nuremberg German Socialist Party, an anti-Semitic organization. In 1921 Streicher launched the Deutscher Volkswille, it became the voice of the party. In 1922 Streicher joined the NSDAP and shortly thereafter handed his own party over to Hitler.

On April 20, 1923, the first copy of Der Stürmer ("The Attacker") was published. The first few editions of the Nazi weekly lacked many of the central elements that were to make Der Stürmer so popular and so notorious; they consisted of four small pages, focused on Julius Streicher's (the paper's founder and editor) political enemies (rather than against Jews), offered few if any cartoons, and carried only a few ads. But Der Stürmer already had a circulation of several thousand when it was forced to take a four month hiatus, beginning in November 1923.

Streicher was a player in Hitler's abortive attempt to seize power from the Bavarian government during the Munich Putsch of November 9, 1923. Streicher was made "Director of Propaganda" and drove around Munich, speaking to street corner crowds, announcing the revolution. Streicher marched with Hitler, Himmler and General Erich Ludendorff through Munich to the Feldherrnhalle monument, when police opened fire. Sixteen marchers were killed, dozens, including Hermann Goering, were seriously wounded and the rest scattered. The "Beer Hall Putsch" had been quashed. Hitler was imprisoned at Landsberg for 14 months. Streicher was luckier, receiving one month in jail. Streicher lost his teaching job but due to his good record, was granted a pension at the age of 39.

Upon Streicher's release, the paper was again published, beginning in March 1924. Only a month later, Der Stürmer published its first cartoon directed against Jews. Streicher began an incessant, running battle with the Establishment, extending through the Third Reich era. Editions of his paper were banned or seized thirty times between 1923 and 1933 and in one eleven-day period, he was hit with five lawsuits. He served a total of eight months in prison for defying court orders to cease distribution of banned issues of Der Sturmer. He was elected to parliament on April 6, 1924 and in the fall of 1924, he ran for the Nuremberg City Council and won. He held two elected positions simultaneously. That drawings all come up for newspaper, they take up to December 19 1925 small parts. In this day first cartoon Philippe Rupprecht, pen name "Fips" is published in newspaper. The Rupprecht's Cartoons contain the satyr to anti-semitic themes. It drew the jews with enormous hooked noses, released eyes, unshaven, short and thick. It often express them in the manner of parasites, snake and spiders. Rupprecht's Well drew the feminine forms denuded or half-naked. The Aryan women on such cartoons emerge as victims of jews.

In 1927 circulation was only 14,000 copies. By 1933 it rose to 25,000 in 1934, 113,800 and jumped to two million by 1940. By then, some 300 people worked for Der Sturmer including one Jew named Jonas Wolk. The Goring report noted that Wolk was paid a "good salary" and wrote some of the paper's most anti-Jewish articles. It was now a publication of international prominence and one most feared by the Jews. By 1941 Der Sturmer had opened branch offices in Vienna, Prague and Strasbourg and in Denmark an edition was launched.

Goring, Himmler, Hess and others sought to have Der Sturmer banned as being "too anti-Semitic and an embarrassment. Despite the efforts of these influential Nazis, Hitler usually sided with his old party comrade Streicher. He once defended Streicher saying, "If I let Streicher fall

and banned the Stürmer, world Jewry would howl with glee. I will not give them the pleasure." Goring, Hess and the others demanded that Hitler take action to silence Streicher. Hitler did take firmer action to silence Streicher. Hitler ordered him to "retire" to his country estate outside Nuremberg. He also forbade him from speaking at party meetings.

Streicher's wife died in 1943. Several weeks before the war's end, he married his life-long secretary Adele. They then fled their home to the alps before the advancing U.S. Army. On May 23, 1945, a Jewish U.S. Army Major Plitt recognized Streicher and took him into custody.

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The Struggle of "Der Stürmer"

The only newspaper in Germany, yes, in the whole world, which often screams the accusation of ritual murder into the Jewish face, is Der Stürmer. For more than ten years Der Stürmer has led a gigantic battle against Judaism. This has caused Der Stürmer to be under constant attack by the Jews. Dozens of times it has been confiscated and prohibited. Its workers and, most of all, its editor, Julius Streicher, have been dragged into court hundreds of times. They were convicted, punished and locked into prisons. Der Stürmer has come to know the Jew from the confession which Dr. Conrad Alberti-Sittenfeld, a Jew, wrote in 1899 in No. 12 of the magazine Gesellschaft:

"One of the most dangerous Jewish qualities is the brutal, direct barbaric intolerance. A worse tyranny cannot be practiced than that which the Jewish clique practices. If you try to move against this Jewish clique, they will, without hesitating, use brutal methods to overcome you. Mainly the Jew tries to destroy his enemy in the mental area, by which he takes his material gain away, and undermines his civil existence. The vilest of all forms of retaliation, the boycott, is characteristically Jewish."

Der Stürmer has not been stopped. Just in Nuremberg alone there have been fought dozens of Talmudic and ritual murder cases in the courts. Because of the Jewish protests the attention of the whole world was focused on these cases. Thereafter heavy convictions followed. At first no judge had the guts to expose the Jewish problem. Finally, in 1931 (a court case lasting from Oct. 30th to Nov. 4th) Der Stürmer won its first victory. The jury found the following:

1. Der Stürmer is not fighting against the Jewish religion; but against the Jewish race.
2. The Talmud and Schulchan Aruch are not religious books. They have no right to be protected under the religious statutes.
3. The laws of the Talmud, which are quoted and published in Der Stürmer are exact quotations from the Talmud.
4. The laws of the Talmud are in harsh contradiction to German morals.
5. The Jews of today are being taught from the Talmud.

With this verdict Der Stürmer brought about the first big breach in the Jewish-Roman Administration of justice, which was given the job before the National Socialist Revolution to protect Judaism and its government. The Jews, of course, became greatly agitated about it all. But for Der Stürmer this success was an omen of the victory yet to come. Of course, Der Stürmer does not stop half way. It knows what must be done. It is our duty to frustrate the gigantic murder plot of Judaism against humanity! It is our duty to brand this nation before the whole world, to uncover its crimes and to render it harmless! It is our duty to free the world from this national pest and parasitic race!

Der Stürmer will fulfill its mission. It will light up the darkness with the truth that shall rule the world. And it will always direct itself according to the following proverb: "He who knows the truth and does not speak it truly is a miserable creature."

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The Teachings of Julius Streicher

1. Jews concentrate in certain occupations such as doctors, lawyers, money-lenders, merchants, entertainers, etc. Thus they gain a disproportionate share of the wealth. They control the large monopoly department stores thus putting the independent Gentiles out of business.
2. Jews pay low wages often forcing poor workers into crime and some women into part-time prostitution.
3. Jews are not true creators of wealth. They avoid physical labor and are rarely farmers, masons, factory workers, etc. Their religion teaches that it is shameful.
4. Jews hate Jesus Christ but have turned His birthday into a source of great profits. As Rabbi Jacob Wise said: "It is better to have Christmas than smallpox. Besides, if the crucified one had a brother born in the summertime it would have given us two such profitable holidays."
5. Jews exploit sex for financial gain through their control of the theater and publications.
6. Jews are parasites who secretly gain wealth by exploiting the unwary host people.
7. Jews gain power by first pleading for "tolerance and brotherhood." They coddle political leaders of a nation by making themselves useful - ingratiating themselves until they become the power behind the throne.
8. Jews give to charities in order to gain respectability.
9. Even if a Jew undergoes Christian Baptism he remains a Jew because they are a race.
10. Jews concentrate themselves in the large cities where they promote socialism and decadence.

Julius Streicher's favorite saying:

"He who knows the truth and does not speak it is a miserable coward."

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Streicher Arrested And Tortured By Jews, Blacks

Streicher's wife died in 1943. Several weeks before the war's end, he married his life-long secretary Adele. They then fled their home before the advancing U.S. Army. On May 23, 1945, a Jewish U.S. Army Major Plitt recognized Streicher and took him into custody. He was hailed as a hero and flown back to New York City where an official "Major Plaid Day" was declared. Jews celebrated in the streets, cheering the arrest of the man they called, "The World's No. 1 Jew Baiter."

Streicher passed a note to his lawyer, Dr. Hans Marx, describing how Jews and Negroes had tortured him in his cell. A photograph backed up his charges, showing him standing naked with black and blue marks and a sign around his neck proclaiming, "Julius Streicher, King of the

Jews."

The note read:

"Two niggers undressed me and tore my shirt in two. I kept only my pants. Being handcuffed, I could not pull them up when they fell down. So now I was naked. Four days! On the fourth day, I was so cold that my body was numb. I couldn't hear anything. Every 2 - 4 hours (even in the night!) Niggers came along under command of a White man and hammered at me. Cigarette burns on the nipples. Fingers gouged into eye-sockets. Eyebrows and chest hair pulled out. Genitals beaten with an oxwhip. Testicles very swollen. Spat at. "Mouth open" and was spat into. When I refused to open, my jaws were pried apart with a stick and my mouth spat into. Beaten with a whip - swollen, dark-blue whelps all over the body... Photographed naked! Jeered at wearing an old army greatcoat which they hung round me."

When Her Marx protested the mistreatment of Streicher to the court, the inquisitors erupted with outrage. They immediately ordered that the motion be struck from the trial record as "highly improper." Streicher twice brought up his being tortured and rather than ask for an investigation, the judges ordered his statements deleted from the record. They held him in contempt of court for even revealing the matter.

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Experts Questioned Validity of Streicher Case

Telford Taylor, a member of the U.S. prosecution staff at the trials, published his *The anatomy of The Nuremberg Trials* in 1992. In this 700-page book, he writes that many among the prosecution staff questioned the legality of trying Streicher because he was a publisher of a privately owned newspaper not connected with the government. Streicher had nothing to do with military decisions and had been a political nonentity since 1940. He had been an important force in sowing the seeds of anti-Semitism but was that an international crime?"

British prosecutor Sir. Hartley Shawcross is quoted by Taylor as stating:

"I and many others thought Streicher's case was the most debatable."

Taylor further stated that the Streicher case presented the court with their most serious problem because "***there was no accusation that Streicher himself had participated in any violence against Jews.***" During Streicher's two-day cross- examination, he was questioned only about articles and cartoons from *Der Sturmer*!

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The jews are our misfortune!
